



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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N. LAZARUS, Optician.

179

No. 19,896

號六十九百六千九萬一第

日七十月六年酉辛

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 21st. 1921.

四拜禮

號一十月七年拾國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
12.30 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
1.30 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15

NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
12.00 noon " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
1.00 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Note.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19
	Local a.m.	Local a.m.	Through Express a.m.	Local a.m.	Through Slow a.m.	Local a.m.	Thru Exp. p.m.	Mixed Pass. Cham. Passenger or Goods a.m.	Local p.m.	Local p.m.	Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) dep.			8.00		8.45		7.30				
SHEN LUNG	arr.	8.11	8.11	8.23	8.35	8.47	8.59				
Shum Chai	arr.	8.18	8.18	8.30	8.42	8.54	9.06				
Shengshui	arr.	8.25	8.25	8.37	8.49	8.61	8.73				
Shing Mun	arr.	8.32	8.32	8.44	8.56	9.08	9.20				
Shing Mun	arr.	8.39	8.39	8.51	9.03	9.15	9.27				
Shing Mun	arr.	8.46	8.46	8.58	9.10	9.22	9.34				
Shing Mun	arr.	8.53	8.53	9.05	9.17	9.29	9.41				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.00	9.00	9.12	9.24	9.36	9.48				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.07	9.07	9.19	9.31	9.43	9.55				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.14	9.14	9.26	9.38	9.50	10.02				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.21	9.21	9.33	9.45	9.57	10.09				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.28	9.28	9.40	9.52	10.04	10.16				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.35	9.35	9.47	9.59	10.11	10.23				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.42	9.42	9.54	10.06	10.18	10.30				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.49	9.49	10.01	10.13	10.25	10.37				
Shing Mun	arr.	9.56	9.56	10.08	10.20	10.32	10.44				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.03	10.03	10.15	10.27	10.39	10.51				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.10	10.10	10.22	10.34	10.46	10.58				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.17	10.17	10.29	10.41	10.53	11.05				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.24	10.24	10.36	10.48	11.00	11.12				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.31	10.31	10.43	10.55	11.07	11.19				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.38	10.38	10.50	11.02	11.14	11.26				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.45	10.45	10.57	11.09	11.21	11.33				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.52	10.52	11.04	11.16	11.28	11.40				
Shing Mun	arr.	10.59	10.59	11.11	11.23	11.35	11.47				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.06	11.06	11.18	11.30	11.42	11.54				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.13	11.13	11.25	11.37	11.49	12.01				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.20	11.20	11.32	11.44	11.56	12.08				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.27	11.27	11.39	11.51	12.03	12.15				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.34	11.34	11.46	11.58	12.10	12.22				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.41	11.41	11.53	12.05	12.17	12.29				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.48	11.48	12.00	12.12	12.24	12.36				
Shing Mun	arr.	11.55	11.55	12.07	12.19	12.31	12.43				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.02	12.02	12.14	12.26	12.38	12.50				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.09	12.09	12.21	12.33	12.45	12.57				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.16	12.16	12.28	12.40	12.52	13.04				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.23	12.23	12.35	12.47	12.59	13.11				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.30	12.30	12.42	12.54	13.06	13.18				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.37	12.37	12.49	13.01	13.13	13.25				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.44	12.44	12.56	13.08	13.20	13.32				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.51	12.51	13.03	13.15	13.27	13.39				
Shing Mun	arr.	12.58	12.58	13.10	13.22	13.34	13.46				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.05	13.05	13.17	13.29	13.41	13.53				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.12	13.12	13.24	13.36	13.48	14.00				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.19	13.19	13.31	13.43	13.55	14.07				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.26	13.26	13.38	13.50	14.02	14.14				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.33	13.33	13.45	13.57	14.09	14.21				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.40	13.40	13.52	14.04	14.16	14.28				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.47	13.47	13.59	14.11	14.23	14.35				
Shing Mun	arr.	13.54	13.54	14.06	14.18	14.30	14.42				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.01	14.01	14.13	14.25	14.37	14.49				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.08	14.08	14.20	14.32	14.44	14.56				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.15	14.15	14.27	14.39	14.51	15.03				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.22	14.22	14.34	14.46	14.58	15.10				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.29	14.29	14.41	14.53	15.05	15.17				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.36	14.36	14.48	15.00	15.12	15.24				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.43	14.43	14.55	15.07	15.19	15.31				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.50	14.50	15.02	15.14	15.26	15.38				
Shing Mun	arr.	14.57	14.57	15.09	15.21	15.33	15.45				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.04	15.04	15.16	15.28	15.40	15.52				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.11	15.11	15.23	15.35	15.47	15.59				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.18	15.18	15.30	15.42	15.54	16.06				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.25	15.25	15.37	15.49	16.01	16.13				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.32	15.32	15.44	15.56	16.08	16.20				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.39	15.39	15.51	16.03	16.15	16.27				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.46	15.46	15.58	16.10	16.22	16.34				
Shing Mun	arr.	15.53	15.53	16.05	16.17	16.29	16.41				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.00	16.00	16.12	16.24	16.36	16.48				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.07	16.07	16.19	16.31	16.43	16.55				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.14	16.14	16.26	16.38	16.50	17.02				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.21	16.21	16.33	16.45	16.57	17.09				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.28	16.28	16.40	16.52	17.04	17.16				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.35	16.35	16.47	16.59	17.11	17.23				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.42	16.42	16.54	17.06	17.18	17.30				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.49	16.49	17.01	17.13	17.25	17.37				
Shing Mun	arr.	16.56	16.56	17.08	17.20	17.32	17.44				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.03	17.03	17.15	17.27	17.39	17.51				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.10	17.10	17.22	17.34	17.46	17.58				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.17	17.17	17.29	17.41	17.53	18.05				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.24	17.24	17.36	17.48	18.00	18.12				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.31	17.31	17.43	17.55	18.07	18.19				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.38	17.38	17.50	18.02	18.14	18.26				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.45	17.45	17.57	18.09	18.21	18.33				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.52	17.52	18.04	18.16	18.28	18.40				
Shing Mun	arr.	17.59	17.59	18.11	18.23	18.35	18.47				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.06	18.06	18.18	18.30	18.42	18.54				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.13	18.13	18.25	18.37	18.49	19.01				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.20	18.20	18.32	18.44	18.56	19.08				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.27	18.27	18.39	18.51	19.03	19.15				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.34	18.34	18.46	18.58	19.10	19.22				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.41	18.41	18.53	19.05	19.17	19.29				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.48	18.48	19.00	19.12	19.24	19.36				
Shing Mun	arr.	18.55	18.55	19.07	19.19	19.31	19.43				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.02	19.02	19.14	19.26	19.38	19.50				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.09	19.09	19.21	19.33	19.45	19.57				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.16	19.16	19.28	19.40	19.52	20.04				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.23	19.23	19.35	19.47	19.59	20.11				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.30	19.30	19.42	19.54	20.06	20.18				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.37	19.37	19.49	20.01	20.13	20.25				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.44	19.44	19.56	20.08	20.20	20.32				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.51	19.51	20.03	20.15	20.27	20.39				
Shing Mun	arr.	19.58	19.58	20.10	20.22	20.34	20.46				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.05	20.05	20.17	20.29	20.41	20.53				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.12	20.12	20.24	20.36	20.48	21.00				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.19	20.19	20.31	20.43	20.55	21.07				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.26	20.26	20.38	20.50	21.02	21.14				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.33	20.33	20.45	20.57	21.09	21.21				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.40	20.40	20.52	21.04	21.16	21.28				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.47	20.47	20.59	21.11	21.23	21.35				
Shing Mun	arr.	20.54	20.54	21.06	21.18	21.30	21.42				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.01	21.01	21.13	21.25	21.37	21.49				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.08	21.08	21.20	21.32	21.44	21.56				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.15	21.15	21.27	21.39	21.51	22.03				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.22	21.22	21.34	21.46	21.58	22.10				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.29	21.29	21.41	21.53	22.05	22.17				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.36	21.36	21.48	22.00	22.12	22.24				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.43	21.43	21.55	22.07	22.19	22.31				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.50	21.50	22.02	22.14	22.26	22.38				
Shing Mun	arr.	21.57	21.57	22.09	22.21	22.33	22.45				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.04	22.04	22.16	22.28	22.40	22.52				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.11	22.11	22.23	22.35	22.47	22.59				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.18	22.18	22.30	22.42	22.54	23.06				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.25	22.25	22.37	22.49	23.01	23.13				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.32	22.32	22.44	22.56	23.08	23.20				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.39	22.39	22.51	23.03	23.15	23.27				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.46	22.46	22.58	23.10	23.22	23.34				
Shing Mun	arr.	22.53	22.53	23.05	23.17	23.29	23.41				
Shing Mun	arr.	23.00	23.00	23.12	23.24	23.36	23.48				
Shing Mun	arr.	23.07	23.07	23.19	23.31	23.43	23.55				

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THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

CHINA OBSERVER'S
OBSERVATIONS.CHITA GOVERNMENT BECOMING
DEMOCRATIC.

The Chinese Official Observer, at Chita, recently reported as follows:—
Mr. Krasnoschekoff, who had made arrangements some time ago to go to the Crimea to recruit his health, has not got farther than Irkutsk and is actually expected to return to Chita in the next few days. The reason for his return is the sudden change in the trend of events at Vladivostok and in the Primur.

It would appear that Moscow stopped his journey further to the west and, since his arrival at Irkutsk, he has been in telegraphic communication with the Soviet capital with regard to the joint steps that are to be taken once the Whites take the offensive in the Ussuri district, and the possibility of the active assistance of the Japanese. Reports are in circulation that as a result of these pourparlers, it has been decided to send the 3th Army, which was responsible for the defeat of the Koltchak forces, to the Amur. The Amur Railway is already under military control and the military authorities have likewise taken over a number of vessels of the Amur fleet, which have been nationalised. The idea of the probable advent of these Soviet troops is not being relished by Chita traders, who are afraid that their stocks will be requisitioned, and Chinese merchants affirm that they will have to close down their business as soon as these soldiers begin to arrive. The Chita Government itself is in no way anxious that this Soviet Army should be brought in, hence the official reply of Mr. Younin to the Moscow Soviet, politely refusing the proffered armed assistance. But it seems certain that if the Soviet forces will be sent forward if the present White movement becomes more intensive, with or without Japanese assistance. Soviet Russia does not intend to allow any hostile force to enter either the Amur or the Trans-Baikal Provinces. Of this there can be no doubt and, as this fact must be known to Japan, it will hardly be policy on her part to assist the present White movement, for it may mean the actual absorbing of the present Buffer State by Soviet Russia. There can be no hope of peace and order being restored east of Baikal so long as there remains an armed force that is hostile to the Far Eastern Republic Government, and, therefore, trade will not be restored until such a force is liquidated. This the non-military party in Japan cannot fail to realise. On the other hand, if a final liquidation of the said opposing armed forces actually takes place and the evacuation of the Japanese expeditionary Force is begun, the writer sincerely believes that the present Chita Government will become more and more democratic and will eventually contain a minority of Communists. The reason for this assumption is that in the first place the majority of the residents in Eastern Siberia are not Bolsheviks and Soviet Russia will not for the time being withdraw the consent she gave for the creation of a Buffer State on democratic lines. The Laws of Constitution, passed by the Constituent Assembly, though at present only on paper, will be carried out to the letter, when times become normal again and these laws are in themselves most democratic.

"We shall find that when the next election takes place the Bolsheviks will lose a great number of their seats and many of the prominent communists will return to Soviet Russia on account of their ideals. Already the Chita Government is gradually allowing non-Bolsheviks to become Ministers, because they have no alternative, seeing that they are anxious for an influx of foreign capital into the Far Eastern Republic."

KWEILIN CAPTURED.

FORMER KWANGSI COMMANDER
ASSISTS CANTONESE.

The Canton Times reports:—
A bulletin was issued by military headquarters announcing that Kweilin was captured by the troops under General Liu Chin-wan, the Kwangsi general who surrendered the city of Wuchow to the Cantonese and subsequently was appointed commander of the Kwangsi troops by Governor Chen Chung-ming to attack War Lord Lu Yung-ting. The fall of Kweilin happened on the same day that Shumchow was captured by the troops of General Ngai Bong-ping.

CHEN PING-KUN DISAPPEARS.

Chen Ping-kun, commander of Yu Yung-ting's troops at Kweilin was forced to flee and his whereabouts have not been learned.

The victorious troops under General Liu are now advancing toward Liuchow, which is another important city. When Liuchow is captured, the forces of War Lord Lu Yung-ting will be so handicapped at the different fronts that there will be no hope for the War Lord to concentrate all his forces to defend Nan Ning which will soon be under the fire of Cantonese.

ARMY CAPTURED AT SHUMCHOW.

General Ngai Bong-ping reports that his troops entered the city of Shumchow on the 10th inst. after a fierce battle with the Kwangsi troops who were defending that place. The enemy troops have been disarmed and about 3,000 rifles have been captured together with 17 guns and 7 motor-boats. It is learned that the Kwangsi troops are badly in need of munitions and only a few rounds of cartridges are supplied to each soldier.

TRAVEL IN TIBET.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT
RIVERS.

Mr. Eric Teichman lectured before the Royal Geographical Society, on June 16th, on one of the least known regions of Central Asia—the part of Eastern Tibet comprising the upper basins of the Salween, Mekong, Yangtze, and Yaluang rivers, a region known to the Tibetans as Kam.

Here the great Tibetan plateau is deeply furrowed by the canyons of the rivers named, and high mountain ranges form the divides. Cultivation extends up to about 13,500ft., and the country is inhabited both by nomads and by agricultural tribes. There are few towns. Through Kam passes one of the main arteries of communication between Lhasa and Yunnan, a road frequented not only by merchants but by pilgrims to a much venerated sacred mountain across the border in China. If the days of railway construction ever come this Yunnan road would probably prove the easiest line of penetration from Burma. Mr. Teichman gave many new details concerning the geography of Kam and its inhabitants.

Locally bred mules are by far the best animals for transport purposes. The local pony is serviceable for riding purposes, but will always collapse before the mule when the pasturage gives out. Yaks are very sure-footed and strong, but are unsuited for long journeys except at a phenomenally slow rate of march. Yaks do not and cannot eat grain; Tibetan mules and ponies will eat almost anything that is available, including tsamba, butter, and even meat at a pinch.

The Kamba-wa (natives of Kam) are considered rather a wild and barbarous race by the more highly civilized Tibetans of Central Tibet, and the swash-buckler from Kam is a familiar figure in Tibetan theatricals, yet the people of Dege, for instance, are widely known for their skill in handicraft and their literary attainments. Probably the Kamba-wa owes his reputation for turbulence to his distance from the metropolis, which renders him uncouth in manner to the inhabitants of the latter. The real wild men of Tibet are the nomads of the north-east; while everywhere the house-dwellers in the agricultural valleys (of which Kam has more than its share) are much more civilized than the tent-dwellers of the grass country.

The secret of successful and agreeable travel in Eastern Tibet is to depend as much as possible on the natives, the native animals, and the native products of the country. In a region where milk, butter, mutton, beef, barley, wheat, and game abound no tinied stores of any kind are needed, and the Chinese or other non-Tibetan element in one's caravan, both as regards animals or men, should be eliminated or reduced to a minimum. Fate has placed Szechuan, with its heavily manured and fertile lowlands and teeming millions of rice-eating inhabitants, next door to the bleak uplands of Eastern Tibet, inhabited by one of the hardest races in the world; and, though the Chinese have a wonderful gift of adapting themselves to their surroundings, it is too much to expect that a Szechuanese should be able to adapt himself successfully to Tibetan conditions.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon, July 13th, state:—
After contradictory rumours it is finally confirmed that no more licences will be issued for the export of rice from Burma.

According to the latest news from Hongkong, prices at that port are rapidly increasing. Consequently, during the last fortnight our market has been a very firm with a strong tendency upward.

Paddy is coming regularly but the arrivals are immediately sold. The demand from abroad continues quite fair, and higher prices are to be expected.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to July 4th is 748,294 tons against 536,106 tons in 1920.
We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$6.34 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for July/August shipment.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

£110,532 FOR BOYS' INSTITUTION.

It was announced at the 12th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, on June 8th, under the presidency of Lord Ravensworth, Provincial Grand Master of Durham, that the subscriptions received amount to £110,532 13s. 10d. Of this sum London contributed £49,236, the provinces £36,551, and foreign stations £1,644. The institution is providing for the education of 845 boys, of whom 256 lost their fathers during the war.

MYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central—ADVT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT BY GENERAL REQUEST

of the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"THE BETTER 'OLE."

FRI. July 22nd. "THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices: \$1, \$2 & 1. Overture at 8.15 prompt. [1164]

THE WORLD THEATRE

Coolest and Most Charming place in Town.

Tuesday to Thursday, at 5.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

INTRODUCING

The Most Exciting and Wonderful Picture in film land
FEATURING THEDA BARA

"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"

5 parts

Pathé's News and comedies

—2.15 p.m.—5.15 p.m.—7.15 p.m. only—

THE GREAT BRACKEN'S

in their sensational wire and wonderful juggling acts.

Popular Prices: 9.15 p.m. \$1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts.
3.15 and 7.15 40 cts.
5.15 p.m. 50 cts. [1164]

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The largest and

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DODWELL & CO., HONGKONG. [1178]



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PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS
AND COLOURS.

BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 50 per cent. more surface weight for weight than the ordinary hard mixed Red Lead.

MATROIL—The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Distemper.

STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative.

BERGER'S VARNISH, OAK VARNISH, BLACK JAPAN, COPAL, ETC.

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SPRING SUITINGS
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COATINGS, INDIGO
and BLACK SERGES
GREY FLANNELS
CREAM TWILLS
CRICKET FLANNELS
SUPERS and UNI-
FORM CLOTHS

IN CASE LOTS, single pieces

or short lengths

(any length cut).

1094

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A Fine Assortment of

HEMP HATS for LADIES

in different shapes and assorted colours.

Inspection cordially invited.

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HONGKONG IN THE HOUSE. THE GOVERNOR AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. SURRENDER OF MILITARY LANDS IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

In the House of Commons, on June 7th, the following replies were returned to questions addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Lieut.-Col. John Ward, M.P., C.B., C.M.G., at the request of the Editor of *The Hongkong Daily Press*—

Question.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with reference to the resolution passed by a largely attended public meeting in Hongkong, in January, 1919, for a more popular form of local government and the reply of Viscount Milner, while Secretary of State for the Colonies, that, before coming to any decision, he was awaiting the report of the newly-appointed Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs, on the subject as soon as he should have had time to make himself conversant with local conditions, such Report has been received; if so, did it recommend any concessions; and, if so, what reasons does he assign for his decision not to make any alteration in the numbers or mode of selection of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Answer.—Yes, sir. The report of the Governor was received in October last. He stated that there was no general demand in the Colony for any constitutional change. Though his own opinion was that the present Council is large enough the Governor was willing that there should be some increase in the number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council, on condition that there was a corresponding increase in the number of official members. He favoured the election of non-Chinese unofficial members except in the case of the member representing the Chamber of Commerce. In view of the Governor's statement as to the general feeling in the Colony, Lord Milner, after giving

IF YOU WERE GOOD ENOUGH
TO FIGHT FOR THE EMPIRE
AREN'T YOU GOOD ENOUGH
TO VOTE IN THE EMPIRE?

the matter careful consideration, stated in reply that on the whole he was inclined to think that no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council was called for at the present time but added that the Governor would not doubt raise the question again if and when he considered more definitely that a change was desirable. My Right Honourable friend sees no reason to depart from the decision of his predecessor.

Question.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he is aware that recent sales of real estate in the commercial centre of the city of Victoria, Hongkong, show that values have advanced during the past 20 years by 300 to 400 per cent. solely through the pressure of population; and, as this condition of things increases the cost of living and imposes a serious and unnecessary burden on the trade of the Colony, will he endeavour to expedite the negotiations between the Colonial Office and the War Office for the surrender of the military lands in Queen's Road which now prevent the extension of the business area in that direction.

Answer.—I am aware of the great increase in the value of real estate in the centre of the city, and I am endeavouring to expedite the negotiations in question.

FREEMASONRY.

INSTALLATION OF W. BRO. P. H. HOLYOAK AS D.G.M.

Last evening Wor. Bro. P. H. Holyoak, D.D.G.M., was installed as District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, in succession to Rt. Wor. Bro. J. F. Hough, who recently resigned the office which he had filled since 1910. There was a large gathering of brethren at the Masonic Hall to take part in the ceremony, which was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., who was District Grand Master from 1893 to 1910. Amongst those present were Rt. Wor. Bro. H. B. Bridger, Acting Grand Master of Freemasonry in the District of Hongkong and South China; and Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. R. S. Ivimey, District Grand Master of Northern China. The Rt. Wor. Bro. P. H. Holyoak, after his installation, appointed Wor. Bro. E. H. Sharp, who is at present away from the Colony, as his deputy, and announced that he would take the earliest opportunity to install Wor. Bro. Sharp as D.D.G.M.

Numerous congratulatory messages were received by Rt. Wor. Bro. P. H. Holyoak from Lodges in the Far East.

THE TAILOR OF POTTINGER STREET. EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A CONSTABLE'S DEMAND.

"MODEL HUSBAND" AND A
GAMBLING DEN.

An entertaining case, which illustrated, once more, the difficulty of getting to the bottom of a story, where Chinese witnesses are concerned, kept Mr. R. E. Lindell sitting till an unusually late hour, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon.

A tailor, named Chung Sau, living at 45, Pottinger Street, alleged that a Chinese constable had entered his house at nine a.m., on July 6th, and demanded \$20 from him, brandishing his truncheon and threatening to kill him if he did not pay. His wife went on her knees to the police officer and promised to pay later. Another man called, some hours afterwards, on the defendant's behalf (he said), and after two or three visits, was given marked money and then arrested by a European officer, Sgt. Henderson, the authorities having been informed.

On this information the constable, Lam Yau, No. 223, was charged with misconduct as a police officer in that he entered a dwelling house and "created a disturbance therein." He was also charged with "feloniously and by menaces" demanding the \$20 with intent to steal.

He and his alleged accomplice—one Li Lam—an out-of-work dock watchman—were also charged for that they "fraudulently and tacitly did amongst themselves conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, by divers false pretences, and unlawful and subtle means, ways, stratagems and devices, to obtain and acquire from one Chung Sau \$20, with intent to cheat and defraud."

Lam Yau's monosyllabic response to this polysyllabic indictment was, "I did not do that."

Mr. F. A. D'Almeida (who defended the constable) and the Magistrate both tried to get the complainant to go a little more into the details of his story. He could not give any reason why the constable should make this demand for \$20 except that he said the complainant had "wronged" him.

"In what way?" asked the Magistrate. "I asked him that," said the tailor, "but he would not say."

"And you ask the Court to believe that you have no notion, whatever, why the constable should come to your house and demand \$20? What did you do after he had gone?"

The complainant replied, in the manner of one whom nothing surprises, "I went on with my work." He then gave an account of two or three visits by the second defendant to collect the \$20 on behalf of the first, and of his ultimate capture by the police. They chatted quietly for 20 minutes after the money was paid and before the arrest was made. The Magistrate: Quite friendly, in fact.

ILLUMINATION FROM THE DOCK.

Every one concerned was relieved when the second defendant showed a disposition to help clear up the mystery. "The whole trouble starts," he said, "from No. 7, Stanley Street, ground floor. Gambling goes on there."

This introduction having been translated, everyone was agog to hear more! The second defendant went on to explain that, being friendly with the police, he decided to put them in the way of raiding the place. On the night of July 5th he overheard the tailor (the complainant), who used the house, say to others, "Don't go to No. 7 to gamble to-night, because the pock-faced man (himself, the second defendant) has informed the police." Sure enough, just before the raid was due, he saw the tailor dash into No. 7 and then 20 men rushed out into the street.

Sgt. Henderson confirmed the defendant's story of the frustrated raid and said the warrant was to have been executed at midnight on the 5th, but all the birds had flown.

The tailor said he did not leave his house that night, he had urgent work. Second defendant: Three of us saw you there, so there's no mistake about that.

The Magistrate (to the tailor): You warned the gambling school to make themselves scarce. The police tell me the second defendant's story is all absolutely true, but you know nothing about it!

The second defendant was prepared to throw a little more light on the matter. He said that he and the first defendant discussed the advisability of arresting the tailor and taking him before the Inspector at the Central Office lest that dignitary should accuse them of making the raid abortive by reason of their slowness, or collusion with the gamblers.

TAKING IT OUT OF THE TAILOR.
The Magistrate: And you decided, in the end, that it would be best to get \$20 out of the tailor: that's what it comes to. (To the tailor): When the constable came to your house, did he not say, "You gave warning to the gambling school and you have got to pay for it?"

The Witness: No.
And you still stick to your ridiculous story that he demanded \$20 and gave no reason for doing so?—He only mentioned the "wrong" I had done him. I don't know what it was.

The Magistrate: That was the "wrong," you had thwarted him. He was going to get credit—"kudos"—and you nipped it in the bud. Didn't he say, "You gave away the show at the gambling school, last night, and I am going to take it out of you now?"

The witness still denied it.
The Magistrate remarked that he did not think "intent to defraud" was proved. The men thought they were, in a way, entitled to something from the tailor. "Fraud" did not describe their action.

The tailor's wife corroborated her husband's story but throw no further light on the reason for the demand for \$20. Her husband, she said, never went out except on business.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MURDERER EXECUTED. FORMAL ENQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday afternoon, sat as Coroner at the customary formal inquiry held after the execution of a prisoner sentenced to death for murder. The name of the prisoner was Chun Sik Ling.

Messrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, R. D. Baptista and D. D. Ozorio, were chosen by ballot as members of the jury, and visited the Gaol, with the Coroner, to view the body.

Alfred George Passmore, chief warder of Victoria Gaol, said the body just viewed was that of prisoner No. 219, named Chun Sik Ling, aged 31, a civil engineer, of Kau Lau village in the Tung Kun district. He was admitted into the prison on June 21st, 1921, was sentenced to death for murder, and at 5.2 a.m., that day, was executed. The witness was present, also the superintendent, the medical officer of the gaol, and the usual escort. The deceased was hanged according to law. Witness produced the Governor's order for the execution.

Dr. H. J. Valentine, medical officer of the Gaol, gave evidence that death was instantaneous. Later, he performed a post mortem examination and found that death was due to fracture of the cervical spine.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased was executed in due course of law.

RETIREMENT OF SIAMESE MINISTER.

Siam has lost a valuable foreign adviser by the retirement of Mr. J. A. Cable, Adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, who has left for home after what he termed seven happy years in Siam. He is leaving on pension while still a young man with a possible career before him. Seven years ago, the *Bangkok Times* says, Mr. Cable was seconded from the Ministry of Finance in Egypt to organise a statistical department in Siam. He had been Deputy Director-General of the Egyptian census, and was one of a Commission of four appointed by Lord Kitchener for the organisation or reorganisation of the work of the co-operative credit societies. Indeed when he got his appointment in Siam, Lord Kitchener was appointed to retain his services for the co-operative credit society work in Egypt. The "Statistical Year Book" of Siam, the fifth issue of which is now about ready, is Mr. Cable's biggest achievement as regards statistics. It is now an indispensable work. He also brought out the first issue of the "Importers and Exporters' Directory" which, as now planned, is going to be a publication of increasing usefulness, and the detailed "Enumeration of Population" has its value as a work of reference. Mr. Cable has also formed a museum of commercial information. But by far the biggest thing his Department has done is the organisation of the co-operative credit societies, and our contemporary presumes that movement owes much to his experience and guidance. At the present time there are 60 of these Societies running. The movement is believed to be a decided success, but very little is known about it.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

The *Singapore Free Press* understands that all the Chinese Banks in Singapore have now presented Winding-up Petitions against the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The amounts involved are not very considerable, the largest amount owing to any one bank being only \$82,000, owing to the Overseas Chinese Bank, Limited. It is, however, the wish of the Banks that the local assets should be protected against the possibility of any isolated creditor attempting to obtain a preference by individual action, and if possible that they should be administered and distributed locally. These steps, of course, are taken in the interests of the local creditors generally.

COST OF LIVING IN CROWN COLONIES.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Clough had the following question standing to his name.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he will consider the compilation of a cost-of-living index in the various Crown Colonies for the guidance and information of the inhabitants. The reply, given on May 26th, was as follows:—Steps have been taken in several Colonies to ascertain and record the variations in the cost-of-living since the war, but owing to difference of conditions, it would not be practicable to compile an index on the lines adopted by the Board of Trade for this Country. Figures of the average cost of various articles consumed in the Colony are, however, given in the Colonial Blue Book.

"A model husband," commented the Magistrate. "And your model husband never goes out to gamble, or anything of that sort?"

"My husband does not gamble," replied his spouse.

"Then I should think he is the only Chinese who doesn't," retorted the Magistrate.

Clearing a way through the thicket of individual and combined charges, the Magistrate discharged the second defendant, the man alleged to have gone to collect the money. He also dismissed all charges against the constable except that of misconduct as a police officer; he considered that still remained to be answered.

Mr. D'Almeida said the defendant wished to meet this charge by calling evidence by other Chinese constables that, at the time he was alleged to have been threatening the tailor, he was at the Central Police Station with his fellow constables.

An adjournment was accordingly granted to this evidence to be called.

ALCOHOL AND PAPER.

TWO PRODUCTS FROM RICE STRAW.

In a lecture on "Industrial (including Power) Alcohol," delivered before the Indian and Colonial Sections of the Royal Society of Arts Sir Charles Bedford referred to a scheme for employing rice-straw as the raw material.

He stated that for some time past, realizing that the attention should be concentrated on waste vegetable materials rather than on food stuffs, he has contemplated the use of elephant or Savannah grasses and of (chiefly) immature bamboos as a joint source of alcohol and paper, and during the last two years he has initiated and directed experimental work on these materials on the laboratory and distillery scale. The idea of using rice-straw as a source of alcohol was suggested to him in 1918-19 by Mr. Arthur Campbell Rogers, who was content to leave all further work in the matter to him. Burma was decided upon as the most likely sphere for operations, because rice (an annual crop covering a large acreage) is the staple commodity there, and is grown chiefly in an immense deltaic region freely intersected with tidal waterways which furnish the cheapest form of transport for bringing the raw material to the distillery and removing the finishing products to convenient marketing centres or ocean ports. The support necessary for carrying out experiments on a manufacturing scale was secured from the Burmah Oil Company, and a distillery with the necessary laboratory and other adjuncts was erected at their refineries at Rangoon. The experimental work has been carried out there and in England, and the lecturer stated that shortly it should be far enough advanced for initial requirements.

The raw materials to be used are not confined to rice-straw, but several others, obtainable locally and at various times of the year in requisite amounts, will be utilized so that the plant may be kept at work throughout the year. "It may now be said with safety," Sir Charles Bedford declared, "that the result is satisfactory (and it is also the considered opinion of the various leading commercial and technical experts in England and France, with whom I have been in touch), and that there is no doubt that alcohol can be made from rice-straw on commercial lines, under the conditions employed." There are, he said, special features in the scheme which allow of the production of very valuable by-products (hitherto unused) which will very materially reduce the cost of the production of alcohol, and costs of raw material, fuel, fresh water supply, labour and transport difficulties have been placed on a satisfactory basis. He hopes shortly to put the matter officially before the board of the Burmah Oil Co. In his view such a scheme is possible only to a big capitalized concern, as paper and alcohol must be worked simultaneously on a sufficiently large scale, and so far as he is able to judge at first hand, there is no room for more than one such venture of the size requisite for practical success in Burma, owing to very special conditions of limitation of supply and transport of raw materials there, and other considerations.

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INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

An article in the *Handelsberichten* points out that before the outbreak of the great war, industry in Insulinde was of small importance. The articles necessary for use in Netherlands India were very seldom manufactured in the country itself and the existing needs were supplied by the import of principally European manufactures. The confusion, however, which arose in international trade transport as a consequence of the great war, brought great changes. The importation of European manufactures had become gradually more difficult and later almost impossible, so that it was found necessary to "supersede" these by principally American and Japanese products, and a tendency showed itself to manufacture in India itself those goods formerly obtained from abroad.

If one considers the saving of the costs of transport, which were, till recently, very high, and the fact that the Indies are rich in the raw materials necessary for the many branches of industry, then it is easily understood that industry has become of more than local importance and that numerous new concerns—be it on a small scale—have been started. From Government side also everything possible is being done to promote the industrial development of the country. Not only has it endeavoured to reach this aim by giving information and advice gratis to those desirous of founding industrial concerns, but also by the granting of manufacture premiums by participation in the share capital or by debentures of new enterprises or by advancing capital to work with, at low interest. The Industrial Section of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Industry at Buitenzorg is also charged with the initiative in introducing new branches of industry, with or without the co-operation of technical officials belonging to other departments.

The death of Mr. George Woodcock, an assistant with Messrs. Derrick & Co., of Singapore, while under chloroform at the Nursing Home in Cavenagh Road in May was the subject of a Coroner's enquiry last week. Deceased was admitted with tonsillitis and an operation was necessary owing to an abscess being found. Deceased was advised by two doctors that chloroform was not desirable, but he refused to have the operation without an anaesthetic and died five minutes after its administration. Attempts to resuscitate him proved unavailing. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned, no blame attaching to any parties professionally associated with his treatment.

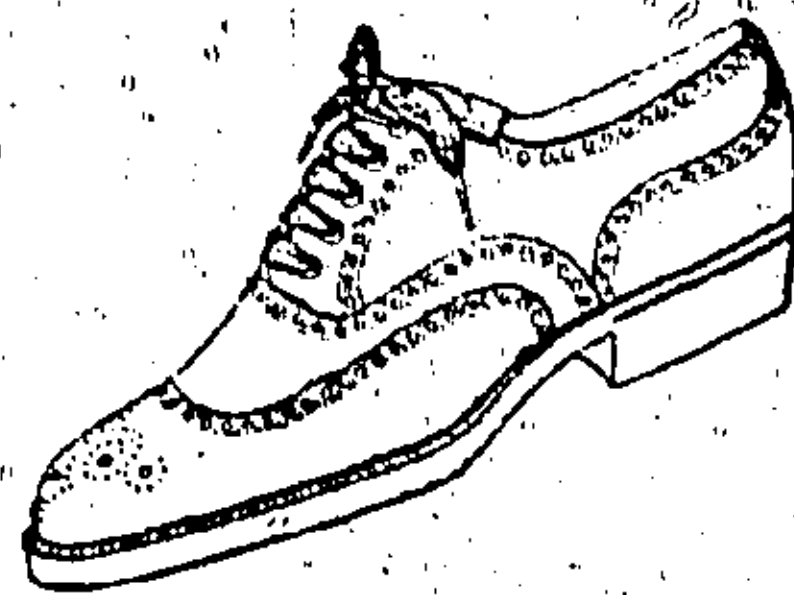
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MEN'S FOOTWEAR AND DUE REGARD
IS PAID IN THE MAKING TO THE
SEVERE TESTING ALL SUCH FOOTWEAR
MUST UNDERGO!



THE EXCEPTIONAL VALUE OF
THIS FOOTWEAR
IS PROVED MOST
CLEARLY IN
THE SERVICE
RENDERED.

\$25.



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PERFECTLY

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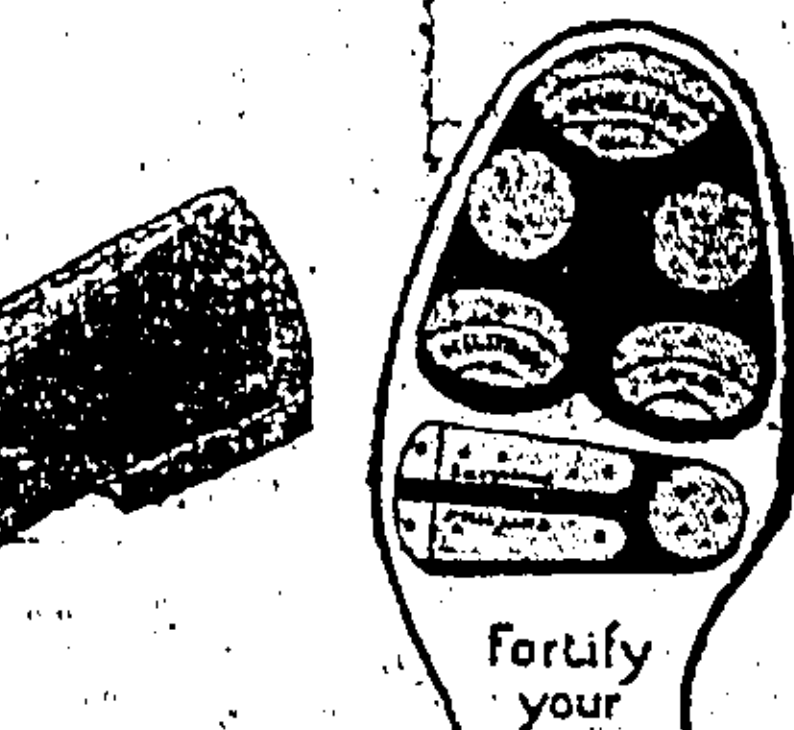
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SIZES AND HALF SIZES.

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FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

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RELIABLE ENGLISH MAKERS

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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

IN
COTTON VOILES

WE ARE OFFERING THE WHOLE
OF OUR REMAINING STOCK OF

VOILES

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES

90 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.00 yd.

40 INCHES WIDE

PLAIN & FANCY.

[87]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LECTURER IN HYGIENE. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar. 1214

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

A COMBINED MEETING of Members of both Guilds will be held at the Guilds' Offices, on FRIDAY, 22nd JULY 1921, at 5.45 p.m. All Members in Port should make a point of being present. W. J. STOKES and W. E. KIRBY, Branch Secretaries. 1215

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of JULY, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yamai in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	North of Kowloon Peninsula, near the Boundary between the Colony of Hongkong and the Colony of Shanghai.	As per plan plan.	As per plan plan.	5.17	75	20,000

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. THE PETITION

MAY BE SIGNED at the following places:—
Hongkong Club.
Phoenix Club.
The Engineers' Institute.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club.
Club de Recreation.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Leisure Club.
Tai Koo Recreation Club.
Kowloon Duck Reading Room.
Messrs. Wiseman & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
F. P. de V. Soares' Office. 1188

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons:—
H.E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G. and LADY STUBBS.
President, MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.
Hon. Treasurer, J. H. BARNAT.
Hon. Secretary, B. L. FRASER.
The objects of the Society are:—

1. The education of the people by propaganda etc. in the knowledge of the proper treatment of Dumb Animals.
2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.
3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.
4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the Colony.

The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless Dumb Animals.
Those desirous of becoming Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2 for adults and 25 cents for Children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. 1185

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "FAME."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named Ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Depot Kowloon. Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of Sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Forms of tender will be issued on application to the undersigned. A deposit of \$100 is required before forms of tender can be issued. The vessel will be on view from the 4th to 20th July inclusive between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, 1st August, 1921.
Length between Perpendiculars... 210 ft.
Breadth extreme... 19 ft. 6 in.
Depth in hold... 12 ft. 6 in.
Nominal Displacement... 308 Tons
Propelling Machinery—Triple expansion (Twin of 2850 I.H.P.)
Diameter of Cylinders—20", 29" Two of 30" Stroke 16"
—Thornycroft's Water Tube 3 No.
H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer, Hongkong, July 2nd, 1921. 1189

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, China Command, brings to the notice of all concerned that no Soldier can be placed under stoppages of pay for a Private Debt.
If, therefore, inhabitants suffer Soldiers to Contract Debts, they will do so at their own risk.
Hongkong, July 19th, 1921. 1208

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, and at a copy of the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company, should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

- (1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.
- (2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, the Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2). Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- (3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 7 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.
- (4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.
- (5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.
Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
F. H. TAGGART, Manager. 1192

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of RODERICK McNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921. 1087

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July 1921 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. 1176

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary to The General Managers.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. 1176

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary to The West Point Building Company, Limited.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. 1177

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, August 2nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 2nd, to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLIAMS, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. 1197

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes CK, KI, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, 50.

FOR SALE—ONE LEVISO MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box ME, c/o Daily Press Office. 87

WANTED TO RENT BUNGALOW or FLAT, Middle-level, Bungalow preferred. Particulars to Box MJ, c/o Daily Press Office. 89

WANTED—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown).
Apply to—
LEE HYSAN & CO.,
202, Queen's Road C.
1180

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yamai.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
1146

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat

Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50 cts. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Telephone 18.

grievance has existed for many years, as previous public meetings and petitions sufficiently attest. Perhaps, in recent years popular interest in the matter may have been smothered to some extent by the repeated rebuffs which are calculated to engender feelings of despair, and it is possible that this consideration may have caused some to refrain from signing the present Petition. When they learn that the GOVERNOR himself is sympathetically disposed towards some of the reforms prayed for in the Petition, and that the consideration of any Constitutional change by the SECRETARY OF STATE is dependent upon the evidence afforded of a popular demand, any hesitation they may have about signing the Petition will no doubt instantly disappear, and we shall be greatly surprised if the Petition does not go home with a list of signatures which will satisfy the SECRETARY OF STATE and the House of Commons that a popular demand for Constitutional changes certainly exists in the Colony.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE brief telegrams which have been coming out from Home recently indicating a revival in the textile industry come as sunshine after the gloom which hung over the whole industry a few weeks ago when it was plunged into one of the gravest disputes in the history of Lancashire. Over 500,000 workers were rendered idle early in June by a wages dispute, and this coming at a time when many millions of workers in other industries were idle as a result of the coal miners' strike, made the outlook appear dark indeed. A wages agreement signed on May 6th, 1920, had expired, and the employers had given notice of a reduction of 95 per cent. on standard piece price lists, but as a result of negotiations they had modified their demand to a reduction of 80 per cent. on the price lists, equivalent to about 5s. in the £ of wages. The operatives had offered to agree to a reduction of 40 per cent., or 2s. 6d. in the £. A prolonged conference between representatives of the employers and operatives held in Manchester failed to bridge the gap, and a complete deadlock resulted. Half a million operatives ceased work in consequence. There had been little expectation on either side that a stoppage of the industry would come, for the operatives were regarded as being "sick of strife," while the employers were taking the view that it was not so much the precise amount of the reduction which was proving the chief difficulty in the way of agreement as the period for which any agreement arrived at should remain operative. The Minister of Labour intervened when negotiations between the employers and operatives broke down and happily within a fortnight both parties agreed on a compromise which provided for an immediate reduction of 3s. 10d. in the pound and a further 7d. at the end of six months.

But while the cotton trade in all its branches was at its nadir, confidence in its prospects was never lacking. The problem in Lancashire, as in the homes of all other industries, has been how to pass from a period of inflation and high prices to a period of stable and lower prices. Gradually the equipoise between what may be termed Tyranny and Anarchy is being found by an educated democracy and it is a tribute to the sound common-sense of the British people to be able to say as Mr. STANLEY BALDWIN, the President of the Board of Trade, recently said: "We are coming through this grave industrial crisis with the fabric of our Government and Constitution as sound as when these troubles commenced, and without the slightest trouble in the maintenance of law and order." The industrial unrest of the past few years has played havoc with trade, and with the general happiness of the people in all countries, and there is still need to preach that nothing can restore the economic equilibrium of the world but hard work and the production of a vast amount of goods at the lowest price at which they can be produced.

In the brief period that the Cotton industry of Lancashire was suspended some two hundred foreign delegates of the world were meeting, first in Manchester and then in Liverpool, under the designation of the World Cotton Conference. At this Conference papers were read on almost every phase of the industry—papers on production, the establishment of cotton standards, the financing of American cotton, its transportation, yarn contracts, warehousing, factory accidents, hours of labour, cotton

research, and a score of other topics. A theme of general interest to the British public is that of cotton growing within the British Empire. The British Cotton-Growing Association has now been in existence for about twenty years, but only quite lately has received effective Government support. Last year all branches of the Lancashire Cotton Industry accepted with virtual unanimity the proposal to levy sixpence a bale on all raw cotton entering the country, in order to raise money for the purposes of the Association, and the Government made a grant, with Parliament's approval, of £10,000 a year for five years towards the promotion of Empire cotton-growing. There is not a doubt, says one of our hour contemporaries, that every pound spent in this direction will be rewarded with liberal increases, fifty-fold, sixty-fold, a hundredfold, for within the British Empire lands and climates are found better suited even than the Southern States of North America for growing the best varieties of fine cottons for which Lancashire's demand is constant. Yet 80 per cent. of the cotton used in Lancashire's mills comes from the United States, and we all know what the result of that was upon prices during the war, and what the result must be whenever, owing to the variations of the American climate, supplies are short. India grows its own cotton for use in its own mills, and its supplies are of little concern to Lancashire. But the cotton of Egypt and the Sudan is the fastest in the world, and recent developments there have proved most lucrative. Mr. CHURCHILL, stated, in a speech at Manchester, that a profit of £2,000,000 had been made by controlling the marketing of the Egyptian crop, £1,000,000 of which is to be devoted to Egypt, while the other million will be placed at the disposal of the British Cotton-Growing Association. That is a triumph for "control" which should fairly be put to its credit side. The Association will have no difficulty in turning this windfall to profitable use. An abundant supply of cheap raw cotton is necessary to the well-being of Lancashire, but the experts declare that it has never stood in greater danger than at present owing to two obvious considerations. "The first is that the United States is consuming more and more of its own cotton crops, and the second is that the more cotton we import from the United States the more we influence the exchange against us." In Uganda, Nyassaland, Nigeria and Northern Rhodesia, we have Colonies capable of furnishing all the needs of Lancashire, and the moral is obvious.

Loans for dwelling houses in Singapore are to pay eight per cent. interest instead of six as prescribed in 1910.

From January to June this year 112,552 Chinese immigrants arrived in the Straits Settlements and 48,583 left.

The Tsingtau University Preparatory Academy advertises that it is prepared to receive cadets, from 9 to 17 years of age.

A jumble sale will be held at the City Hall on Friday, July 22nd, at 3 p.m. The Benevolent Society will be glad to receive contributions for the sale at the Helena May Institute. Any.

The Chinese Press states that returned members of the Chinese Labour Corps have sent a petition to Peking requesting that the Government help them as they are at present in very difficult straits.

Among the passengers leaving by the *Empress of Asia* this morning are Mr. J. Bell-Irving, Capt. B. R. Branch, Mr. C. F. Mason, Mr. H. W. Sassoon, Mr. J. S. Gubbay and Mr. C. A. Capell. Dr. Ivy is returning to Shanghai and Mr. Mischa Elman is a passenger to Vancouver.

The London correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* states that the Assistant Official Receiver at a meeting on the compulsory liquidation of the United Malaysian Rubber Co., Ltd., said, "There does not seem to be a penny for any of the creditors." The total deficiency is nearly £2,375,000.

The public at Shanghai last week were warned that a considerable quantity of "poisonous" money is being circulated in the Settlements, mostly in the form of bank notes on which the figures have been changed to higher values, the alterations being so skilfully done that it takes more than a casual glance to detect the fraud.

As an indication of how things are going in the rubber industry we reproduce the following paragraph from a Straits contemporary. "The rubber estate of Teluk Schang, Penang, about 400 acres, which was at one time valued at six figures, was offered for sale by auction. The opening price was \$25,000 and the property was withdrawn at the close of the auction, \$32,000.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3.20 p.m. July 20th.
Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VOTES FOR WOMEN.
REJECTION BY BELGIAN
CHAMBER.

BRUSSELS, July 19th.

The Chamber has rejected, by 89 votes to 73, a motion to enfranchise women in the provincial elections.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.
NEW ROLE OF DOMINIONS.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Daily Mail states that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to go to the United States in the Autumn.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger gives prominence to a statement from Colonel House, who is at present in London and who was President Wilson's confidential adviser, declaring that the Dominions are now making their influence felt more assertively than ever before, especially as regards foreign affairs. Colonel House says that there seems to be some agreement between the Empire Premiers in this connection, and "the time is, perhaps, not distant when a Colonial may become the Premier of England."

Colonel House urges that the Dominions could be utilized in the future to cement the Empire and the United States closer than hitherto, and urges that at the Autumn Pacific Conference, there ought to be present the Premiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. SENATE TO BE REPRESENTED.

NEW YORK, July 19th.

It is understood that President Harding has decided that the Senate will be represented on the American delegation to the disarmament conference, owing to the Senate's joint responsibility with the Executive in regard to America's foreign relations.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS
COMMITTEE.PROBLEM OF DOMINIONS' SHARE
OF COST.

LONDON, July 19th.

The Air Ministry announces that the Committee on Imperial air communications, mentioned in the cable of the 17th inst., will consist of Lord Gorell, the new Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, and representatives of the Treasury and the Colonial Office, Sir Ross Smith, Colonel Meade, and representatives of Canada and India. The Committee will report to the Imperial Conference before it opens. It is intended that the Dominions to state the conditions on which they will make a contribution and the amount, after which the British Government will decide whether to ask Parliament to grant a subscription.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

INCREASE IN OIL-BURNING
VESSELS.

LONDON, July 19th.

For the second quarter of 1921, United Kingdom, 10,288,000 tons; United States, 12,314,000; Japan, 3,063,000; France, 3,046,000; Italy, 2,378,000; and Norway 2,255,000 is the order of sea-going steam tonnage shown by Lloyd's Register 1921-22 records, which also show that there are 33,000 steamers and sailing vessels of a minimum of a hundred tons. The world's gross tonnage amounts to nearly 62,000,000 tons.

The United States own 40 per cent. of the world's sailing tonnage, which represents 5 per cent. of the total tonnage, as compared with 8 per cent. in 1914. The United Kingdom owns 25 per cent. of the world's ocean-going steam tonnage, as compared with 44 per cent. in 1914. Great development in the use of liquid fuel is recorded. In 1914, there were 364 steamers of 1,310,000 tons, burning oil; now there are 2,536 vessels, of 12,797,000 tons.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.
EXCITEMENT OVER AMENDMENT
TO FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, July 19th.

The Government was defeated in the House of Commons last evening in the course of a discussion on the Finance Bill. An amendment moved by a Coalition Unionist supported by Mr. Asquith, exempting co-operative societies from the corporation-tax was carried against the Government by 137 votes to 135 amidst loud Opposition cheers. Sir Donald Maclean asked what the Government was going to do. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government intended to proceed with the Bill, this announcement being greeted with Opposition cries of "Reign" and "Ministerial chaos." The House then proceeded to consider other amendments, and the excitement subsided.

EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

HEAVY DROP IN REVENUE.

LONDON, July 19th.

The Exchequer returns, from April 1st to July 16th, show receipts of £253,500,000 and of £305,500,000, as compared with £374,000,000 and £321,000,000, respectively, for the corresponding period of 1920.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN
IRELAND.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 19th.

Contrasting with the early optimism, the papers to-day are somewhat gloomy regarding the prospects of an Irish settlement, but the fact is that the situation is quite unchanged. The most remarkable feature is the extraordinary reserve maintained both by Sinn Féin and by the Government in disclosing nothing regarding the course of the negotiations. The reason the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera were adjourned until the 21st instant is simply that the Premier is fully engaged to-day and to-morrow with the Dominions Premiers. Mr. Meighen departs for Canada on the 21st instant, and it is imperative that certain matters connected with the Imperial Conference be finally settled before then.

SINN FEIN VIEWS.

LONDON, July 19th.

Sir James Craig and his Ulster colleagues have returned to Belfast, where it had not been expected that Sir James Craig would return from London till the preliminaries had been settled and the scheme of the conference formulated. This is regarded as indicating that there will be no further indirect negotiations between Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, chief of the Sinn Féin propaganda department, who was recently released from internment, interviewed in London, said that there had not been a conference yet. The conversations at Downing Street had been directed to discovering a basis for the conference, which, in the Sinn Féin view, must be that Ireland as an independent nation must have an agreement with the British Government. The only comment he had to make upon Sir James Craig's statement was that the latter was in the same position as the Southern Americans in 1861.

SINN FEIN MANIFESTOES.

LONDON, July 20th.

Mr. de Valera has issued a statement, saying that Ireland demands the right to choose freely how she shall be governed—namely, independence. She only requests freedom from British aggression and interference.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, in an official statement, amplifies this as meaning that the claim of the Irish nation for President Wilson's Fourteen Points, with the right of small nations to self-determination, and says that the Ulster Cabinet represents a very small minority of the Irish people, "who, we claim, have been systematically, willfully, and fundamentally misled by a foreign power—England."

Consequently, the Morning Post points out that the Southerners are refusing the Northerners the right the former are claiming from England—namely, self-determination.

INDUSTRY REVIVAL.

LANCASHIRE MILLS AT FULL
PRESSURE.

LONDON, July 20th.

In amplification of the cable of the 19th inst., it may be pointed out that the Egyptian section of the Lancashire cotton-spinning mills has increased its hours from thirty-five to forty-eight weekly.

SITUATION IN UPPER SILESIA

INTERVIEW WITH KORFANTY.

PARIS, July 19th.

Korfanty, the leader of the Polish insurgents, has arrived here. Interviewed, he declared that the Germans will submit unreservedly if the Allies firmly enforced their decisions.

The meeting of the Supreme Council to settle the question of Upper Silesia has still not been fixed.

BERLIN, July 19th.

The Italian Ambassador has called the attention of the German Government to the concentration of troops on the frontier of Upper Silesia and requested it to prohibit German forces from going to Silesia.

GREAECO-TURKISH STRUGGLE.

BIG GREEK VICTORY REPORTED.

ATHENS, July 19th.

An official announcement that the Greeks have captured Kutahia caused scenes of frantic enthusiasm. Streets were beflagged and crowds paraded acclaiming the King and the Army, while the Te Deum was celebrated in the Cathedral. Newspapers declare that several thousand prisoners and immense booty were captured, and emphasize the political and strategic importance of Kutahia, whose fall is likely to lead to the speedy capture of the main Turkish railway line.

RHEIMS LIBRARY.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION'S GIFT.

PARIS, July 19th.

Dr. Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Foundation, laid the first stone of the library at Rheims, which is being rebuilt, thanks to the Foundation's donation of \$200,000. The American Ambassador, Mr. Herrick delivered a speech hoping that the new library would symbolize everlasting Franco-American friendship.

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN BORDER
PROVINCES.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister has announced that an alliance has been concluded between Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Periodical meetings for their Ministers to discuss questions of defence, trade, and foreign policy have been arranged.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO INVITES PRINCE OF
WALES.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Japanese Government has formally invited the Prince of Wales to visit Japan after his tour of India. It is understood that the King welcomes the invitation, and there is reason to believe that the Prince of Wales will visit Japan in March or April, 1922.

DAVIS CUP.

INDIA WINS IN ELIMINATING
TRIAL.

PARIS, July 19th.

India won the rubber in the Davis Cup eliminating matches against France, Sleim defeating Samazeuilh by 6-1, 6-3, and 6-3.

INDIA TO MEET JAPAN-BELGIUM
WINNERS.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Deane-Brugnon match at Paris was an exhibition singles match as India had already won the tie. The fifth match should have been Jacob versus Laurentz. Experts praise the genius of Jacob's captaincy, saying that he is entitled to as much credit as anyone for India's unanticipated victory, which has placed her in the semi-final round. The team has now to go to America to meet the winners of the Japan-Belgium tie, which, it is confidently expected, will be Japan, who is relying upon Kumagae and Shimizu, both in the singles and the doubles. Shimizu's recent play in England demonstrated that he has advanced his form considerably since he played at Wimbledon in 1920. His service has not altered, but few players can serve off it. He is hitting harder off the ground, and frequently makes brilliant forehand and backhand winning strokes, while his volleying has become first rate, especially overhead, where he kills tosses with deadly precision. Japan should reach the final, and to-day she is favoured as the challenger.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

ENORMOUS LOSS LAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, July 19th.

Mr. Lusker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announces that the operations of the Board's fleet during the past financial year resulted in a loss of approximately \$380,000,000, which is \$280,000,000 more than estimated. He adds that the Government's venture into merchant marine business, last year involved a total expenditure of \$280,000,000. It is estimated that it will cost \$300,000,000 to operate the fleet during the present year.

CARPENTIER-GIBBONS
CONTEST.

AT JERSEY CITY OR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19th.

The Gibbons-Carpentier bout will be held in the arena at Jersey City or at Madison Square Garden, the maximum weight to be 12st. 7lbs.

HOME CRICKET.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 20th.

Notts defeated Northamptonshire by 8 wickets.
Yorkshire defeated Sussex by 9 wickets.
Essex defeated Gloucestershire by 123 runs.
Surrey defeated Middlesex by 19 runs.

BISLEY.

ENGLAND WINS MACKINNON
CUP.

LONDON, July 20th.

At Bisley, the Mackinnon Cup resulted as follows: England, 1,521; Scotland, 1,480; Canada, 1,403; Ireland, 1,461; Wales, 1,233.

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

"IRENE."

Owing to sudden indisposition of Miss Dolly Prince various changes had to be made, at the last moment, in the cast of "Irene," which the Bandman Opera Company gave at the Theatre Royal, last night. Miss Joan Penrose undertook the difficult principal part at short notice and Miss Beryl Lucia stepped into her shoes as Helen Cheston. The Bandman Company was thus able to live up to its reputation of never disappointing an audience in respect of putting on the performance advertised.

We cannot enthuse about "Irene" as a play; it was full of sickly sentimentalism and the jokes were not funny, except once or twice. But the music was tuneful, the piece was well dressed and the Company did their best to make up for the deficiencies of the author.

Miss Joan Penrose deservedly received an ovation for her admirable rendering of the title part; she was particularly good in the songs and dances. Miss Madeline Rossiter and Miss Beryl Lucia distinguished themselves in the other two important parts. Miss Dora Dolore was in very fine voice, and rendered "The Oatle of Dreams" most effectively.

To-night the Company will give Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather's play, "The Better Ole."

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.
RECOMMENDATIONS IN DETAIL.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade in his special Report on the Fire Brigade discusses the equipment needed in the following paragraphs:

Drivers.—There are 15 at present of whom 5 are professional chauffeurs and 10 European Policemen. It is proposed to provide two drivers for each machine. Good drivers cannot be got under £40 p.m. but the Brigade can train its own men as has been done in the past and thus obtain new men at a cheaper rate than outside.

STEAM ENGINES.

It will be necessary to retain the steam engine drivers and stokers as they are required to man:—(a) Steam Fire float at Aberdeen; (b) Steam Fire Engine at Kowloon required as a stand by or for small fires; (c) Steam Fire Engine at Shaikwan; (d) Steam Fire Engine at On Long, New Territories. These engines though small are still quite serviceable for the protection of outlying places. The Superintendent of the Brigade and both floats will have full crews and be kept under banked fires, one float will be stationed on the Victoria and the other on the Kowloon side of the harbour. This arrangement will make it possible for one float to attend land fires near the shore with the least possible delay, and both will be available for ship fire. The Estimate of personnel allows for this new arrangement.

Taking the items in their order:—

(a)—Motor Tenders.—No. 2.—One tender is old but still quite serviceable (Victoria). It carries a 50 foot ladder which will require renewal shortly as it is nearly worn out. Provision for this exists in the 1921 Estimate.

A tender is being provided in Kowloon by remodelling a large touring car, recently acquired.

(b)—Motor Pumps (Turbine).—No. 6.—3 are already in use. 2 of them are almost new. 2 are on order from England (Donnan pattern) and provision for these has been made in the 1921 Estimate. A supplementary vote will be required (\$18,600) to cover increased prices and difference in rate of exchange. Further pump is required and should be provided for in the 1922 Estimate. This will give 4 pumps for Victoria and 2 for Kowloon, which should be ample.

(c)—Turntable Ladders.—No. 2.—These ladders are necessary to increase the efficiency of the Brigade in dealing with outbreaks in large buildings. The Brigade has none at present. They are worked electrically from a turntable on the chassis and are fitted with a nozzle which is fixed to the top rung of the ladder. The hose is connected to the nozzle and the fireman takes his place on the ladder before it is extended.

The turntable works from the top of the ladder which is not placed against a wall and thus saves the running of hose through adjoining buildings and consequent damage by water. The ladder can be used as an escape in the usual manner. The length of the ladders used by the London Fire Brigade when fully extended is 85 feet. The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance provides for the supply of adequate escapes in large premises and these must necessarily be the direct means of escape in all buildings exceeding 4 stories as fire escapes cannot be effectively used for the upper stories of such buildings. Fixed escapes should be provided on the verandah of the buildings where such exist. They should take the form of iron or reinforced concrete staircases from floor to floor. Vertical ladders are dangerous.

Note.—The cost of each machine used by the London Fire Brigade was £2,300 (pre-war prices). Owing to the great cost of these machines it would be advisable to purchase 1 only for the present (1922 Estimate) and if successful, a second one could be purchased later. They would be for use in Victoria only.

(d)—3 Way Collecting heads.—It is proposed to carry one of these on each Motor Pump so as to pump direct from the mains thereby making use of the pressure in the mains to help the pump. This system is in general use in England where the mains are sufficiently large. In Hongkong the pumps have always been worked from a dam in the past. The use of the dam means a certain waste of water and loss of pressure in the mains, but it must be remembered that Motor pumps cannot be worked direct off small mains as the draw off is too great and they are liable to empty the mains.

(e)—Hose and Standpipes.—These will be augmented in proportion to the increase in the number of fire appliances. (f)—Water is proposed to purchase a number of new hoses fitted with controls and also sprays. The former are of great assistance to firemen wishing to change their position, as they can turn off the jet of water at the nozzle without having to signal to the Driver at the pump. All pumps in use or on order for Hongkong are built on models which make the use of the control possible without running the risk of bursting the hose. The sprays are useful to protect firemen, who have to work very close to the fire or to play on smouldering ruins.

(g)—Couplings.—The couplings in use in the Brigade are of the machine screw thread of 1 1/2" pitch similar to the London Fire Brigade. It has been suggested that automatic couplings are better and should be introduced. In this connection I beg to draw attention to the final paragraph of Appendix C in which the Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade expresses his disagreement with this view except for the large hose used on floats. The same opinion was given to me by other Fire Officials who state that the springs in the automatic couplings give a great deal of trouble. I have personally never experienced any difficulty in connection with the couplings at present in use in the Brigade excepting the large sized hose.

In my recommendations concerning the floats I am asking for automatic couplings for the 4" hose.

(h) (a)—Hose Reels, and (b) Hose Despatch Boxes.—The introduction of motor traction has rendered (a) unnecessary. They are therefore being done away with. (b) A number of despatch boxes which contain hose, standpipes and nozzles are still retained at all Fire Stations and Police Stations so that an outbreak adjacent to the Station can be tackled by the use of the street hydrants while the Motor Pumps are getting into position. The Despatch Boxes can also be taken by short routes to the scene of an outbreak along roads impassable to Motor Pumps. In outlying districts where there is a good water supply, Despatch Boxes are also maintained for the same reason. They are handled by the Police and make it possible to get to work at once in an outbreak before the arrival of the Brigade.

(i)—Searchlights and Electric Torches.—It is proposed to introduce these for use at fires to supplement the kerosene lamps at present in use.

(j)—Street Fire Alarms.—There are 12 in all and they cover the principal points in the City. It is proposed to fit them up with telephones so that they may be used for Police purposes as well, but the new system must remain in abeyance until sufficient cable is received to secure an efficient service. It has been found in practice that they are very little used by the public, who prefer to use the ordinary public telephone when a fire occurs. It is not proposed to extend the system outside the City unless a greater use is made of the existing alarms in the future.

(k)—Smoke Helmets.—A satisfactory pattern of smoke helmet has not yet been procured for local use but experiments are in progress.

FIRE STATIONS.

Exclusive of two small Fire Stations at Shaikwan and On Long each containing a steam fire engine, the Fire Stations consist of:—

1 3-storied old building in Queen's Road Central, Victoria.
1 New Fire Station at Kowloon, Tsim Sha Tsui.

The present Fire Brigade Headquarters are quite unsuitable for Fire Brigade work. They consist of a number of tenement houses converted into what must have been intended as temporary Fire Brigade premises only. The building is too small, has no yard or drill ground of any kind and obstructs the footpath. It is also situated on a narrow street, which hampers the movement of the appliances, and the street is completely obstructed when the Brigade turns out. The premises are too small to house the number of fire appliances on order or the personnel. The turntable ladders could not be housed there owing to their size. Plans for a new Station opposite the Central Market have been prepared and work will be commenced on the new Fire Brigade Headquarters this year. This building meets all the latest requirements of an up-to-date Station and will be an invaluable asset to the Brigade when completed. It contains accommodation for 8 motor appliances, quarters for 100 firemen, married quarters for Chinese Foremen, mechanics and others who must necessarily live on the premises, and married quarters also for the Superintendent and the Station Officer (European). A hose tower, drill tower and an ample yard are also provided. Rapid access to the ground floor from the firemen's quarters will be provided by means of brass poles. Doors opening automatically will also be fitted. Drying rooms and machine shop are included. This building can, however, hardly be completed under 2 1/2 to 3 years, as it forms one side of a large block of buildings covering the whole site opposite the Central Market in Des Voeux Road. It will therefore be necessary to house the Brigade or some part of it in temporary premises to supplement the present premises in Queen's Road Central. Such premises can be erected on the temporary reclamation near No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai. According to the present scheme it is not proposed to have Sub-Stations in Victoria, but to concentrate the entire Brigade at Headquarters, but should it be found advisable, the question of Sub-Stations can be considered in connection with new District Police Stations in Wanchai and Sai Ying Pun Districts. It might be well to station one Motor pump with extension ladder in each of these districts, but no doubt the experience gained by opening the temporary Sub-Station in Wanchai will make it possible to come to definite conclusions on this subject.

The temporary premises should be large enough to take two machines and 20 firemen. They should be ready in time to take one or more of the new machines on order from home which will arrive in the autumn. This arrangement appears to be the best solution of the housing problem of the Brigade in Victoria, during the erection of the new Headquarters.

The new premises in Kowloon are adequate for the equipment of the Brigade, but it will be necessary shortly to erect quarters for the firemen on the premises. They are at present housed at the Water Police Station adjoining, where the accommodation is inadequate. Owing to the excellent situation of the Fire Station on a broad thoroughfare giving easy access to all parts of Kowloon, it is considered that this Station will suffice for the needs of the peninsula for some time to come.

"From Millionaire to Bankrupt" is the heading given in the N.C. Daily News to the story of Mr. Judah Ezra's deals in Exchange with Shanghai Bazaars as they were disclosed in H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai last week. The proceedings arose out of the bankruptcy of Judah Isaac Ezra, and concerned two sums: Tls. 495,131.37 and Tls. 90,849.12—owing by him to the Nederlandsche Indische Bank and the Netherlands Trading Society. On behalf of these banks, Mr. H. Lipson Ward submitted a motion asking the Court to reverse an order by the Official Receiver rejecting proof of these debts on the ground that the transactions covered by them were of the nature of gambling. The motion asked that the proofs be admitted, and that costs of the appeal be paid out of the debtor's estate. It transpired during the hearing, which had not concluded when the last mail left, that the debtor was once worth a million taels. He incurred huge losses in Cotton speculation.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

A BROKEN WEEK IN CRICKET

LADIES' GOLF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, June 1st.

Some interesting cricket matches were played during the week, but on Saturday, the weather broke, and spoiled sport in the West and in the central counties. The Western Union washed out, the Counties Championship match between Perth and Fife was drawn, and the Forfarshire-Cupar engagement was out of the question. Some interesting decisions, however, were arrived at in the East. Carlton defeated Edinburgh University, and then gained a victory over Hawick and Wilton; the promise to be practically the leading Scottish side. Grange have not yet reached their full form, and made poor appearances in both their games.

A start was made with the Series of Public School Championship matches at Edinburgh Academy, mainly owing to L. G. Thomas' brilliance with the bat easily defeating the George Watson's College representatives. Thomas collected 115, reaching the boundary on 11 occasions. In the corresponding game last season he also hit a century.

Edinburgh University, 90; Carlton 184.
Edinburgh Academicals, 337 for 4; Grange, 142.

Leith Franklin, 109; Clydesdale, 16 for 6.
Heriot's F.P., 164 for 7; Perthshire 188 for 6.

R.H.S., F.P., 107; Uddington, 157 for 7.
Merchiston, 109; Watsonians, 158 for 9.

St. Andrew's University, 87; Perthshire, 186 for 5.
Forfarshire, 79; Burntisland, 138.

Greenock, 180; Edinburgh University, 158.
Perthshire, 189; Fifeshire, 135 for 7.

(Counties Championship).
Edinburgh Academy, 181; Watson's, 109 (Public Schools Championship).

Grange, 132; Watsonians, 64.
St. Andrew's University, 96; Glasgow University, 31.

Carlton, 237 for 4; Hawick, 75.
Aberdeenshire, 196 for 7; Arbroath, 85.

Cupar, 149 for 5; Forfarshire, 73 for 4.
Stirling Club, 129 for 6; Cartha, 107.

ENGLISH LADIES AND GOLF INTERNATIONALS.

At Turnberry, England reassorted in decisive fashion the ascendancy in the ladies' international golf matches which has been hers since 1912. Lacking the services of Mrs. Hurd, who is in America, and Miss Grant Suttie, Scotland was handicapped. But the young representatives selected gave an excellent account of themselves and gained second places. Mrs. Watson, the Scottish Champion, although beaten in her game with Miss Leitch, achieved a triumph over the Irish Champion, Miss Janet Jackson, who later was to create the sensation of the tournament by defeating Miss Leitch; and thus after being four holes in arrears. To Miss Janet McCulloch belongs the distinction among the Scottish players of winning all her three matches.

England beat Scotland, 8 to 1.
England beat Ireland, 8 to 1.
England beat Wales, 7 to 2.
Scotland beat Ireland, 5 to 3.
Scotland beat Wales, 7 to 2.
Ireland beat Wales, 7 to 2.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

The Rosebury Cup, which carries with it the athletics championship of Edinburgh University, resulted in a triple tie of 19 points. J. H. Motion was first in the mile and three miles and second in the half-mile; G. I. Stewart won the 220 and 440 yards and was second in the 100; and L. G. Dunn was supreme in the hurdles and the broad jump, and second in the high jump.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The British Ladies' Golf Championship at Turnberry, Ayrshire, has attracted a field representative of the best ladies' golf throughout the British Isles, and aspirants from America, Canada, and France. The first round was carried through under the worst possible conditions, in a gale of wind and a torrent of rain. And the storm was at its height when the outstanding match of the day, indeed of the Championship, was in progress, that between Miss Cecil Leitch, the British Champion, and Miss Alexa Stirling, the American Champion. They had a grueling time, and if the golf was not too distinguished, it was not a matter for surprise. Miss Leitch got ahead early, and never lost her position. Miss Stirling made a gallant if vain effort to retrieve her fortunes, but the advantage was with Miss Leitch in the matter of physique.

Miss Stirling accepted her defeat in a sporting spirit, and admitted she had been outplayed. Not for many years, she said, had she played in anything like the weather conditions during the round. Tied to her bag with her seventeen clubs was a big, rough bath towel, which she used now and again to take the rain out of her eyes, and sometimes to dry the club she was about to use.

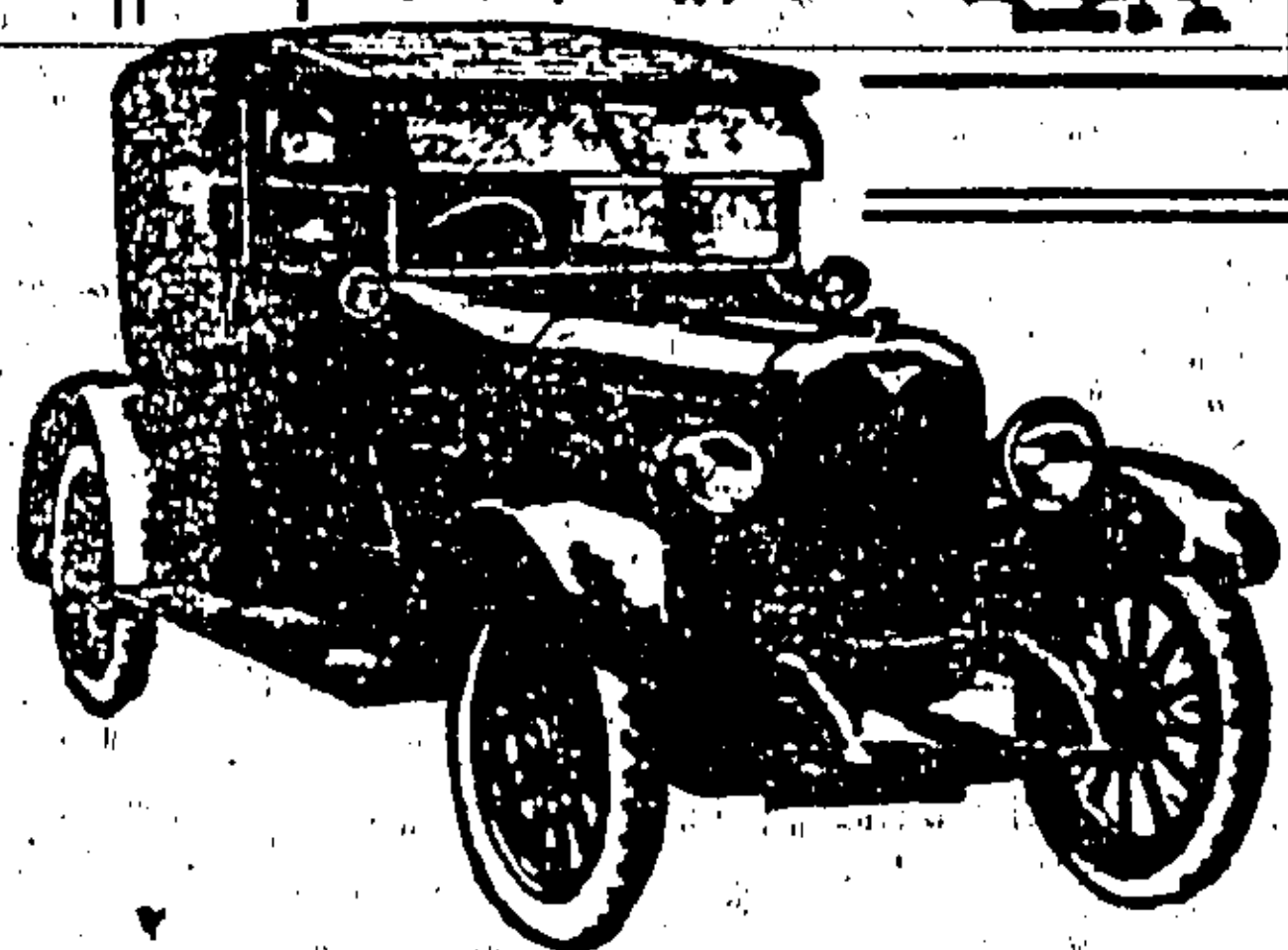
Four Americans out of the original eleven survived the second round. Miss Leitch had a narrow victory on the last green from Miss Hollins, of America. Miss Joyce Wethered, Miss Janet Jackson, and Miss Jean McCulloch all won easily, as did also Miss Doris Park, the oldest daughter of Willie Park.

Mr. Robert Loraine, the actor, was to marry on July 14th Winifred, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangman, Advocate-General, Bombay, whom he met while en route from the East to England.

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THE CIPHER OF ROGER BACON.

U.S.A. SECRET SERVICE TRY TO PUZZLE IT OUT.

There is a saying in the American Secret Service that no cipher can be invented to escape for long an intelligent pursuit after the key. The cipher of Roger Bacon, however, England's famous thirteenth-century monk, has passed through nearly eight hundred years of searchers' hands and the clue is only now beginning to be detected. But, then, Bacon must himself have spent years upon his cipher, and purposely entangled it into six ciphers within ciphers, so that it is a marvel that human ingenuity has been able to find any of the six keys necessary to unlock a single door of Bacon's concealed wisdom.

Professor William R. Newbold, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been spending two years tracing all manner of clues through the Bacon cipher, is still puzzled by most of the text. The manuscript, which was brought to America by Wilfrid M. de Voynac, from the Duke of Parma's archive in Italy, is to the unaccustomed eye to contain about 20,000 or 30,000 words. But each word is part of a shorthand system, and when the tangle is unravelled the total number of words will probably be nearly a million.

MYSTERIOUS SYMBOLS.

Professor Newbold has exhibited one word of seven characters to show Bacon's system. The first character is like the letter O. It is one-half the size of a capital O, but is in twelve sections, which can be detected only under a strong magnifying glass. Each of the seven characters is a similar shorthand symbol. When the seven characters have been separated into their individual parts, the result is 172 Roman letters.

The professor's first clue was a sentence at the end of the manuscript reading "Michiton-Oldadab Miltos de ter cerc portas." He believed this sentence of part Latin and part gibberish was placed by Bacon in the manuscript as a guide. Professor Newbold cut out the meaningless letters and got a Latin sentence meaning, "Mili dabis multos portas," meaning "Thou hast given me many gates." This was an indication of the way to make the final disentanglement, after the symbols in the manuscript had been reduced to Latin. Then a chaos of words at the end of the manuscript finally yielded the signature "R. Baconi" by a process of separating combined letters. Neither of these sentences had been written in shorthand, as the rest of the manuscript had.

KNOWN TO ANCIENT GREEKS.

He thereafter began an examination of all old shorthand systems. He finally discovered a system that had been used by the ancient Greeks. This fitted perfectly into the Bacon symbols and made it certain that Bacon had borrowed his shorthand from Greek sources. Then began the work of translation within translation, and the professor is still at it. He has been offered the services of three cipher experts employed by the American Government, but it seems they must first qualify in medieval Latin, cabalism, alchemy, astrology, and a few other subjects not usually familiar to secret service ciphermen of modern times.

Only a small part of the manuscript has yet been read by Professor Newbold. The longest stretch is a series of sentences at the end of the manuscript, giving the keys to the six codes.

This monk Bacon certainly had a mighty poor publicity agent for a man with a modern mind.—Daily Express.

PLIGHT OF THE TOLSTOYS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE MAIL"]

The following account of conditions at Yasnaya Polyana and the manner of life of the Tolstoy family is from a correspondent who has recently reached England from Soviet Russia, after spending 81 years with Tolstoy's daughter, the Countess Tatiana.

Yasnaya Polyana has greatly changed since it came into the hands of the Soviet Government, and Countess Tatiana and her only daughter, Tania, suffer many hardships.

Countess Sofia Tolstoy, Count Leo's dowry, who died (from inflammation of the lungs) in October, 1919, was a very pathetic and lovable figure, and for a long while before her death had dreaded that her daughter and grand-daughter would starve. This was very evident from her diary, which was found after her death. This fear of starvation was not fanciful, and the Countess Tatiana, to obtain food, is obliged to sell clothes, jewels, and other things which she and her daughter make themselves.

At Yasnaya Polyana there are 70 workers, gardeners, librarians, carpenters, stewards, commissars, many of whom live in the private house. Countess Tatiana Tolstoy is one of these workers; she is engaged to show her father's private room to strangers. Thursdays and Sundays are busy days, excursionists coming in large numbers to see Tolstoy's home and to visit his grave. Countess Tatiana was offered money for showing her father's room, but she refused it with indignation. The visitors include many of the foreign delegates who come to Russia, but Mr. H. G. Wells did not pay us a visit. I wish he had; he evidently studied very little the character and feeling of the Russian peasants or he would not have said they were contented.

Various commissars come on business and make themselves quite at home—for the most part they are coarse, uneducated men. The house at Yasnaya Polyana is daily in need of repair, the commissars discuss and discuss what should be done, but there it ends. Nothing has been repaired, and when I left the top balcony was nearly falling down. The management of the whole estate is carried on in the same way; much talk and nothing done.

Last winter the Countess Tatiana started a school for the peasant children in Yasnaya Polyana house. She taught them in the hall, and one of her tasks was to show them how to make string shoes. Whilst they were at work the Countess Tatiana read to them some of her father's short stories. But, like all (Continued at foot of next column.)

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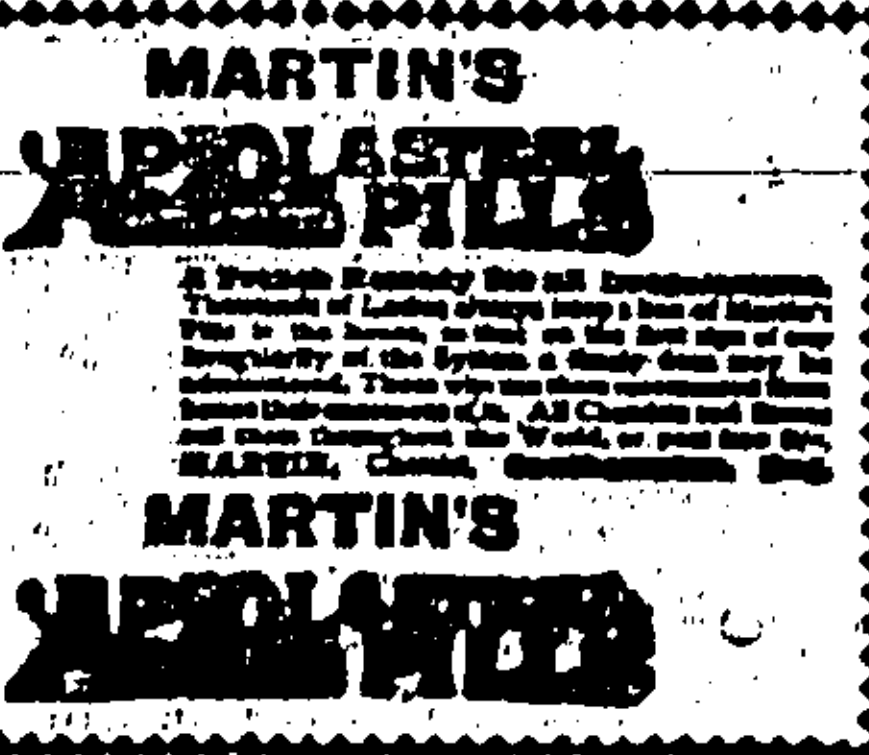
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HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK UNDER
ORDERS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT]

Leipzig, June 26th.
Ten months' imprisonment, six months' two months' acquittal—that is the history of the four experimental trials of Leipzig organized as a test of Germany's disposition to punish adequately those who, in the words of the President of the tribunal himself, had shamed the reputation of the German armistice in the eyes of the outside world.

Yesterday morning we heard the German appeal of the torpedoing without warning of the hospital ship *Dover Castle* while steaming between Malta and Gibraltar on the evening of May 28th, 1917. We heard, moreover, the admission of the Public Prosecutor that the ship, when sunk, was carrying neither troops nor guns nor munitions of war. Yet the naval officer who, sunk her, Lieutenant-Commander Neumann, the former commander of the submarine *U.C. 67*, after reconstructing the crime with a complacency unusual even in a German officer, was exonerated by the tribunal from all manner of responsibility, and left the Law Courts amid the handshakes and the admiring glances of a large crowd of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen.

It was an edifying spectacle. Lieutenant-Commander Neumann stood before the Court not as a miscreant but as a popular hero of the hour. Close shaven, clean-shaven, wearing a smart swallow-tailed suit and fancy vest, his iron cross displayed at the waist, he was lionized throughout the proceedings. To-day he is lionized throughout the country.

And there's the picture. His acquittal on the charges of having torpedoed the hospital ship *Dover Castle* against the dictates of international law and under circumstances of special cruelty, of having murdered numerous persons on board, and of having looted amid the wreckage was, but the mere reflection of the spirit of injured innocence still cherished far and wide throughout Germany. More than all the callousness of the accused, one thought of the intangible men of 1917, the table-thumpers who silenced better counsel and decided to wage ruthless submarine warfare. The wisdom of placing upon trial a solitary submarine commander to answer for the murderous policy of Von Tirpitz and his fellow buccanniers was apparent during the hearing of the case. Neumann's defence—it was provided by the Public Prosecutor—was based entirely upon the order of the German Admiralty of March 24th, 1917, that all ships met outside certain prescribed channels were to be attacked at sight. As a naval officer he carried out the instructions without question and without responsibility.

The bare facts of the case were admitted in a polite conversation between the Presiding Judge and the accused. Neumann described the work of the submarine flotilla to which he belonged. The convoy of which the *Dover Castle* formed part was met in the Tyrrhenian Sea moving in a zigzag course one of the war way indicated in the Admiralty decree. He recognized the hospital ship, but "knew that the English frequently employed such ships for the transport of munitions. He fired two torpedoes at her, both of which hit their mark, killing several of the crew. He believed the detonation on board as the ship went under indicated the carrying of more than the normal amount of munitions. He denied that an English officer—a prisoner whom the submarine was carrying at the time—had protested indignantly against his action. As a regular officer "he would not have permitted any such action."

The proceedings which followed lasted only a few minutes. They differed materially from the previous hearing against the men who committed the atrocities in the prisoners' camps. No witnesses were called by either side, and it became evident at the beginning of the Public Prosecutor's speech that responsibility for the crime was to be placed upon other shoulders than Neumann's. The main question, Dr. Ebermeyer stated, was whether the accused was covered by the Admiralty decree, and the answer must be unconditionally affirmative. England and Germany, he argued, were both bound by the Hague Convention and both countries repeatedly referred to that Convention. According to the Hague decision the protection of hospital ships was not an unconditional one. Hospital ships lost their right of general protection if they were employed for purposes other than the transport of sick and wounded troops.

As a matter of fact the German naval authorities had not been satisfied with merely adhering to that agreement. They might have interrupted all traffic in the Mediterranean, instead of which they stipulated that a fixed channel should be used and that a description of the ships using it should be notified. The accused, as a subordinate officer, was not entitled, to determine the material legality of this order, but had to obey.

ENGLISH TACTICS.
One almost expected the defending counsel, Dr. Huhmann, to push forward and shake the Public Prosecutor by the hand. Instead, while thanking him for the legal argument in the accused's favour, he denounced England for daring to bring her troops home from the Near East to convalesce. They could have received sufficient medical treatment in Macedonia. The conveyance of troops, even of wounded soldiers, to Europe served military purposes, enabling England to strengthen her Territorial Army and to relieve her lines of communication in the East. It was England who had broken the laws of the nations. "It was the English whose tactics had confused the German naval officers in the just performance of their duties at sea. England had gone contrary to the German Admiralty order, and must suffer the consequences."

After a brief retirement, during which the English attorneys about the *Lautania* and the British blockade were banded about the lobby of the Court, the tribunal reassembled to announce their verdict. (Continued at foot of next column.)

BABY LOST REST WITH ECZEMA

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[13-19]

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[1011]

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73

The judgment was based upon the protection afforded by the Admiralty instructions, which in the present case, the President said, exonerated the accused from all responsibility. The charge of cruelty could not be maintained. The accused was acquitted, and the cost of the trial would be borne by the Treasury.

Despite Neumann's acquittal, the last word in the sinking of the hospital ship under the orders of the German Higher Command has not been said. The legality or otherwise of the Admiralty decree of March, 1917, was not discussed before the Leipzig Court. It will be argued at a later and more important Leipzig trial of German war offenders. Why the case against a subordinate—odious as is Germany's endorsement of his foul behaviour—should have been allowed to take place before that of the master criminal whose dictates he obeyed is a question which legal authorities at home may have to answer.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 22nd July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HOPKANG" ... Sun., 24th July, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWAISANG" ... Sun., 24th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "LOONGSANG" ... Sun., 24th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "YANNIS" ... Tues., 26th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHUNSHANG" ... Wed., 27th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWAISANG" ... Wed., 27th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "LOONGSANG" ... Wed., 27th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "YANNIS" ... Sun., 31st July, 10 a.m.

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M.V. "GLENAMORY"	23rd July	25th July
M.V. "GLENADE"	27th July	29th Aug.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	31st Aug.	21st Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	23rd July	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENLUCK"	27th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
M.V. "GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	23rd Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 20th.
Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. S. Sakauchi, from Tokyo.
M.B.K.
Saichong, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung Sau Kong, from K. S. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wai Yee.

July 20th.
Chenau, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. P. Furslow, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chinhuu, British str., 1,235 tons, Capt. A. V. Harrison, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Maiching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Hanyang, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Huichu, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. J. De Wolfe, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Katjo Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kwongke, Chinese str., 1,453 tons, Capt. C. Taylor, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Mochohu, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Taiyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,915 tons, Capt. J. Mikami, from Canton, in ballast.—Dodwell & Co.

Tungshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—M. & Co.

Van Cloon, Dutch str., 2,889 tons, Capt. F. Schlette, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Wahhong, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Ho Kam Hi, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.

Yokai Maru, Japanese str., 2,003 tons, Capt. M. Seva, from Hongay, with coal.—Fuji & Co.

CLEARANCES

July 20th.
Arizona Maru, for Shanghai.
Aseol, for Amoy.
Brille, for Singapore.
Chenau, for Canton.
Chunghing, for Tourane.
Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.
Eurghus, for Swatow.
Hosui Maru, for Pakhow.
Hsinle, for Canton.
Kaiyong, for Hoihow.
Kwangler, for Canton.
Sanka Maru, for Canton.
Shuncheong, for K. C. Wan.
Shuchow, for Amoy.
Taio Maru, for Chingwantao.
Taikwa Maru, for Swatow.
Tungshing, for Swatow.
Yokai Maru, for Muke.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. Mentor (Blue Funnel Line), on July 20th:—L. J. V. Bond, R.N. Capt. R. Burton, Miss Crane, Mrs. H. S. Van Goylenburg, Rev. U. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clark, Mr. Cline, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cockburn and two children, Mr. M. Davis, Mrs. J. R. Dunlop, Mr. F. H. Dod, Mr. F. S. Earnshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy and child, Mr. M. S. Essau, Mr. T. L. Fleming, Mrs. S. B. Ford, Mr. J. H. Gill, Mrs. Gibb and son, Miss A. Graves, Mrs. J. Hebling and 4 children, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. Kentwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lane, Mr. W. Knight, Mr. H. W. McKinney, Mr. Morrill, Miss Morrill, Mr. J. Pasquier, Miss R. Phillimore, Mrs. Quimmerman and child, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. C. P. Satow and infant, Mrs. Smart and 2 children, Mr. R. Schmidt, Mr. E. Self, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Simpson, Miss Trench and Mr. J. T. Wynberg.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Acanius (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Dodwell Castle Line), due about July 20th.
Cyclops (Blue Funnel line), due July 21st.
Eigean (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Fumacius (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 13th.
Keenan (Blue Funnel line), due July 20th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Manela (P. & O.), due July 22nd.
Nagano Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Nagato Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 20th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due August 10th.
Pavia Maru (T.K.K.), due July 23rd.
Protenaus (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Rangoon Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 24th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 21st.
Suwa Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 22nd.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 23rd.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 24th.

THE "YOKOHAMA MARU."

What the Straits Times describes as a really remarkable piece of work on the part of the Singapore Harbour Board was done when the Yokohama Maru underwent "temporary repairs" in the King's Dock, following her recent collision in the Straits of Malacca. The repairs were really not of a temporary nature, but that the ship has not only been repaired in every respect to the entire satisfaction of Lloyd's representative and A.I. classification, but that the owners, the N.Y.K., have expressed their appreciation of the speedy and exceptionally good work put into the ship by the Singapore Harbour Board. When it is stated that the job included a totally new bow and other heavy repairs, some idea may be formed of the great activity that must have prevailed at Keppel Harbour, day and night, continuously for the 21 days during which the ship was in dock. This is a creditable record for Singapore.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The T.K.K. s.s. Shingo Maru arrived at Shanghai on the 19th inst., a.m.

The China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., received yesterday a wireless message advising that the s.s. China would not arrive until daylight, today.

The K. and A. Co.'s s.s. Kanouwa left Moji for this port on the 20th instant, at a.m., and is due here on the 24th instant, at about noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru arrived at Yokohama on the 19th inst. She will sail on the 22nd inst. via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila, and is due at Hongkong on August 4th.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1206]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"KASAMA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 1st Aug., 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any TUESDAY or FRIDAY between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1205]

S.S. "PORTHO"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Monday, the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1921. [1211]

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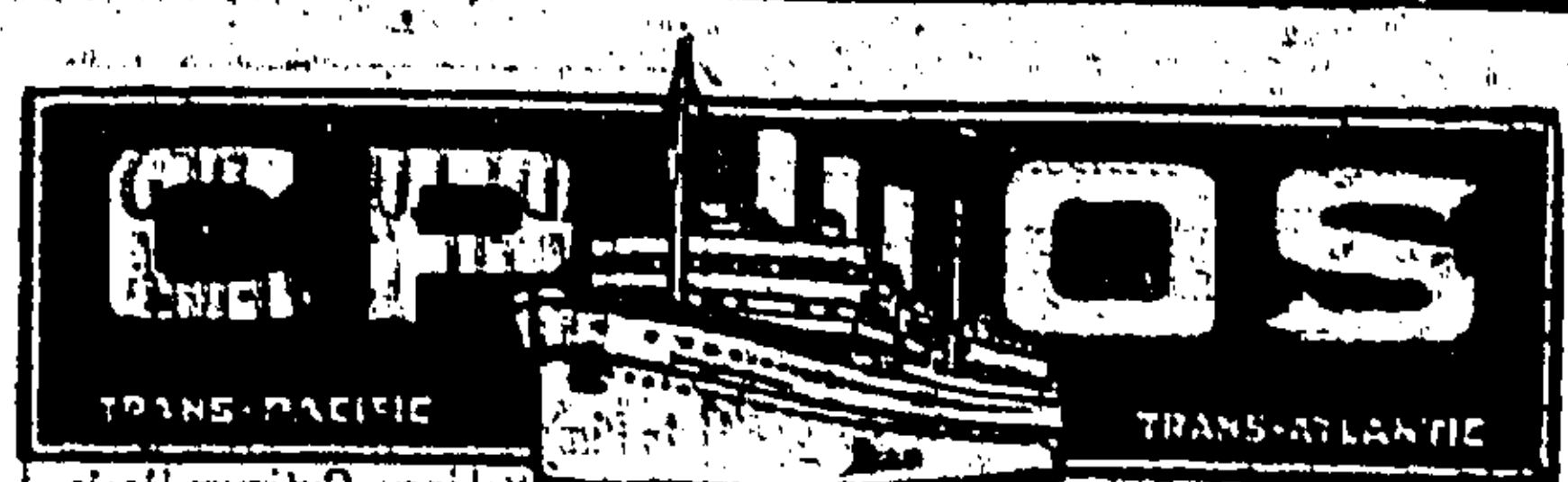
Mail and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 8 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [1191]



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Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 28	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 28	Dec. 7

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

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TAIYO MARU	11,000	July 31st
SEIBERIA MARU	12,000	Aug. 1st
TERYO MARU	13,000	Aug. 27th
KOREA MARU	14,000	Sept. 9th
		Sept. 20th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

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TERMINI BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

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CHOYO MARU	16,500	July 30th
GIHYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 1st

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents, at Canton:

Messrs. T. B. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc. GREEN STAR LINE

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE

"West Henshaw" ... 23rd July

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)

"West Henshaw" ... 20th Aug.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)

"West Henshaw" ... 10th Sept.

* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3005.

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WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"DELIGHT"

About 25th July.

Further sailing to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

23

4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on 28th July

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on 25th July.

S.S. "BOBNEO MARU" ... sailing on 5th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 19th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to RISS & Co. CANTON

General Agents

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON; RISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 21st July, 9 A.M.
AMOI & HONGKONG	"SOOCHOW"	On 21st July, Noon.
WUHAN, CANTON, NINGBO & TAIPEI	"HUICHOW"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.
SAMAHANG & SOUEABAYA	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.
"ANGHAI & TINGTAO"	"CHENAN"	On 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 24th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 24th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TINGTAO	"SUINING"	On 24th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Aug., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart SATURDAY, July 23rd, at 5 P.M.
"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Couper TUESDAY, July 25th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Patterson FRIDAY, July 29th, at 2 P.M.
Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RYBA"	7,000	30th July	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"MAKELA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"RYBA"	7,000	16th Sept.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	30th Sept.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"RYBA"	7,000	14th Oct.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	28th Oct.	Manilla, London & Antwerp
"RYBA"	7,000	11th Nov.	Manilla, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	3,800	24th July	Singapore
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	30th July	Calcutta via S. Pore Pong & B. Pong

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWA"	7,000	28th July, Noon	Manila, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MANILA"	7,200	23rd July	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji.
"JAPAN"	9,000	30th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHIMIR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y. hana
"ST. ALBANS"	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
"DUNERA"	5,400	8th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said."HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE."PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE"MALAY MARU" ... Wednesday, 27th July
DELI & BANGKOK via SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service"KISHU MARU" ... Monday, 1st Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service, connecting at
intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-
nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway."ARIZONA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Thursday, 31st July.
"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports."HAYE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.
NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama. ... Saturday, 30th July
"SHUNKO MARU"KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office."KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 24th July.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI ... Thursday, 28th July
"KOSHU MARU"For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer: Arr. Hongkong from Australia. Lv. Hongkong for Australia.

"CHANGSHA" ... SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 31st	—
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 1st	—
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 12th	Sept. 2nd
"CROSSKEYS"	Aug. 13th	—
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
"WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

For MANILA

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)
S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th.
Through bills of Lading issued to Overland Ocean points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

8th Floor, Hotel Mandala. [71]



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANDALA, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE AGENTS 6th Floor
2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANDALA.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CAP. ARCONA"	15,000 tons about 23rd July.

HAIPHONG & SAIGON only ... "CAP. ARCONA" ... 15,000 tons about 23rd July.

MARSEILLES via "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... During 2nd part of Aug.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, "CORDILLERES" ... 10,000 ... During 2nd part of Sept.
PORT SAID, SUEZ, "ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.
PORT SAID, SUEZ, "ATLANTIQUE" ... 12,000 ... During 1st part of Nov.
PORT SAID, SUEZ, "PAUL LEBON" ... 20,000 ... During 1st part of Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSCH, Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 2470

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y. S. CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents, 13, Connaught Road, Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANGHAI...	China	21st inst.
SHANGHAI	Kishian	21st inst.
SHANGHAI	Sado Maru	21st inst.
Europe via Suez (Newspapers only, London 16th June)	Manila	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	Cap. Arona	23rd inst.
BOMBAY AND STRAITS	Tajima Maru	23rd inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Sado Maru	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Shichuan	24th inst.
JAPAN	Shichuan Maru	24th inst.
JAPAN	Wakasa Maru	24th inst.
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS...	Nagato Maru	24th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO	PER	DATE
Hokoh, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Thursday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Amoy and Keelung	Taketa Maru	Thursday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Honai Maru	Thursday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via YANCOOVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 21st, 9.15 A.M.
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Arizumi Maru	Thursday, 21st, 9.15 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai, and *N. China	Shichuan	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Port Harward	Wah Hing	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Samarang	Tukoozay	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Hydrangea	Thursday, 21st, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Yue Yia, Wah...	Thursday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Hokoh and Haiphong		
Philippine Islands	Loonyang	Friday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Tourane	Kwai Wah	Friday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Straits and *Bangkok	China	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chuan	Saturday, 23rd, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Shichuan	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Seigon	Hop Sang	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China	Kojo Maru	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kwaikang	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Chuan	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Yannis	Monday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Loonyang	Monday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, and *Bangkok	Kanchoo	Tuesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan and *San Francisco	Chop Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and N. China...	Shichuan	Tuesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Liao	Wednesday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Lianyang	Wednesday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Sunway	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hai Hong	Friday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Saturday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nile	Registration Letters 10.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"TEUCER"	12TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TERESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"CALOCHAS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	6TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"NELEUS"	19TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"AGAMEMNON"	28TH JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	8TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"CYCLOPS"	19TH AUG.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"ATREUS"	30TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"PROTESILAUS"	3RD AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	24TH AUG.	
"TALHYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

"HELENUS"	6TH AUG.	via Suez.
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	8TH AUG.	for Shanghai.
"TERESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for Singapore & London.
"ASCANIUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Singapore & Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 21st, at 11.42—Pressure has decreased slightly at nearly all reporting stations.

The typhoon appears to be moving very slowly.

A reliable position cannot be given until the Loochoos observations are received.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.23 inches against an average of 48.60 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock—(Light westerly or variable winds; fair.)

Formosa Channel—(Light N.W. winds; freshen.)

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Loochoos.) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Loochoos.) No. 1.

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS

OF KWANGTUNG.

WATERLEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

1921.

Place of Observation.	W.L. over recorded.	W.L. at 10 a.m.	W.L. at 10 a.m. 1920.
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Wachow W. River	+79.50	-2.43	28.00
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	-0.50	6.00
Linkong W. River	+57.00	—	6.00
Samshui N. River	+27.35	-5.00	8.40
Shikang E. River	+15.15	-0.93	2.07

* 32.8 feet on July 17th.

G. W. OLIVIERO, Engineer-in-Chief.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS.

July 20th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	27 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	27 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	27 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	27 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	27 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	27 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	61 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	61 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	48 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	307 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	307 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	307 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	307 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Private, 30 days sight	—
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	100
On MANILA—On demand—Pescos	108
On SINGAPORE—On demand	114 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	152
On HONGKONG—On demand	nom.
On SINGAPORE—On demand	79
On BANGKOK—On demand	79
Sovereigns, Bank of England	7.30 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	19.80
Bar Silver per oz.	37 1/2

Per cent.	
Hongkong—10 cents piece	90.00 Premium
Hongkong—30	0.10 Discount
Canton—30	14.75
Canton—10	0.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:	
Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$3,500,000
Stating	\$31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:	
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Chairman.	
G. M. DODD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.	
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq.—E. V. D. PARR, Esq.	
A. S. GIBNEY, Esq.—W. L. PATTISON, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.	
A. O. LANG, Esq.—H. F. WHITE, Esq.	

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARNES, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARRS BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager, Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	£23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

FRENCH BANK.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds	Fr. 85,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Fochow, Swatow, Yokohama, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.

Hongkong January 20th, 1921.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£20,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 63,400,000.00
Reserve Funds	Fr. 69,567,938.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Nankin, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MAROT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1921.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorized Capital	¥60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	¥12,278,800.00
Reserve Funds	¥7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.	
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.	
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.	

TSUYEN PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Funds	Yen 9,620,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Chien, Kagi, Karmko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shinshih, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyon, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARRS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch, Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.



Asahi Beer

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Single and double cabins. Wireless Telegraphy.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

R. WEUSTHOFF, Acting Manager.

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THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 87, Gaoze's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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